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BRITISH VOTERS TO KNOW ELECTION RESULTS TODAY

Both Churchill, Attlee Flying Home From Potsdam—Big Three Meet in Recess

By 4 p.m. on Thursday either Prime Minister Churchill or Labor Party leader Clement R. Attlee, who are both flying home from the Potsdam Conference for the declaration of the election results, will be indicated as Britain's new Prime Minister, a London dispatch reaching Lisbon said.

The "Big-Three" at Potsdam on Tuesday held their last meeting before the conference "goes into recess" for the British leaders including Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden are to leave for London on Wednesday. It is believed, in political quarters, however, that whether the victory goes to the Tories or to Labor, both Churchill and Attlee are likely to return to Berlin for the finish of the conference unless the principal business is concluded in the meantime, a Reuter's political correspondent predicted.

The report added that it is expected that the interruption to the conference will not last longer than over Thursday and that the British delegates will return on Friday. President Truman and Premier Stalin will not confer on important points on Thursday, it is believed, and their staffs will be catching up on the arrears on paper work which have weighed heavily on the experts and advisers, the Reuter's report said.

Labor's Clement Attlee who has been at the Potsdam Conference with Prime Minister Churchill, will be ready to step right into the Prime Minister's seat at the Big Three round-table if his Labor Party comes out on top, according to a London dispatch reaching Stockholm.

Although it is issues and principles which make up the agenda of this important conference, there is no question that the personality of the men themselves shape these issues and principles. Mr. Attlee would be as different an operator of world political and diplomatic maneuverings as Harry Truman is from the late President Roosevelt.

The British ballot boxes, therefore, hold not only the key to the political direction England will take in the future, but a good measure of influence on the rest of the world.

In the meanwhile, it is presumed that Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Eden would return to Potsdam immediately in the event of a Conservative Party victory. Should the Labor Party be victorious, it is presumed that Clement Attlee would return as Prime Minister with his party choice for Foreign Minister.

Result Uncertain

Hardly any one can present a confidential prophecy upon the result of the British election, according to a London dispatch received in Stockholm. London's well informed circles declared that there have not been such elections of which the results were so uncertain. At first, observers considered that Labor would make a considerable advance which might introduce a majority for Labor. They pointed out that the Tory election campaign made the worst start and Beaverbrook said as follows: "Labor's victory will make a totalitarian country."

It has very bad effects on the electors because their political common sense was far higher to accept such a slogan frankly. While in course of the election campaign it appeared that Churchill's personal popularity has enormous strength, the situation became very difficult to be judged.

The Dagens Nyheter correspondent in London telegraphs that odds in London city are five to one against a Labor victory. However, the correspondent simultaneously points out that Conservative political experts became very much more precautious in the very last moment guessing that there will be a Churchill victory only with a small margin. The Dagens Nyheter further opines that Labor is making a last spurt at the last moment and above all in Great London one should admit a pretty drastic turn in favor of Labor.

The Svenska Dagbladet opines that the result is utterly uncertain and neither Conservative nor Labor will get complete majority in any case. The paper opines that generally there will be no drastic changes to the present parliamentary situation as no drastic advance by Labor can be expected. Meanwhile, the paper expects a pretty remarkable advance of Liberals saying that the present 18 Liberals may be doubled or even trebled.

On the whole, it is thought that votes of soldiers and women will decide the elections.

Whatever the results, Richard Law representing Conservatives and Arthur Greenwood representing Labor, broadcasting from London to America recently, emphasized the unchangeable British war efforts against Japan side by side with the United States.

In the meanwhile, the Zuericher's London correspondent reports that objective observers there see that Leftist tendency in numerous constituencies is stronger than expected, according to a London dispatch reaching Zurich. That does not mean that Labor victory chances will increase, for in the struggle, the mass of non-party votes on which depends the fate of the candidates in virtually all constituencies, there are too many unknown factors to allow sighting definite tendency.

Forecasts can only be made on the basis of prevailing atmosphere but this indicates that Tories' chances are smaller than they were when the electoral campaign began.

Eye-witnesses state that large gatherings of people to cheer Churchill during his electoral tour were more a tribute to the war premier than to the Tory leader.

Churchill appears tired. Welcoming cheers were stronger than applause after Churchill spoke. Many observer regard the Midlands, Lanchashire, Yorkshire and Clyde industrial areas as regions that give Tories trouble. This area controls 200 seats of which Labor held 100.

Owing to the increase of war workers, it won't be surprising that Labor or Liberals obtain more seats. Out of 10 Manchester seats, Tories held 6 and Labor 4. Two-thirds of Tory seats are considered shaky.

Labor is particularly active in Yorkshire where Tory controlled 26 out of 55 seats. Out of 35 Glasgow Clyde seats, Labor had 19 against Tories' 14 which were obtained with narrow margins. Little change is expected in southern England also and in other farming areas.

It is believed that farmers will vote "with head" instead of with mere hopes of higher produce prices as they have experienced unprecedented prosperity during the war years. All parties promise to maintain this prosperity.

ASSASSIN SENTENCED

Slayer of Egyptian Premier Given Death Penalty

After a trial lasting nearly a month Mahmud Issawi, 26-year-old Egyptian lawyer who had pleaded guilty in shooting Egyptian Prime Minister Ahmed Maher Pasha after Egypt's declaration of war on the Axis last February, was sentenced to death by the military court on Tuesday, a Domei Lisbon dispatch quoting a Cairo report disclosed.

The verdict was not actually announced by the court as a sentence of death, but this was implicit in the pronouncement that the papers would be sent to the Mufti. This is tantamount to a verdict of guilt and capital sentence, the report added.

'BIG 3' CHIEFS CONTINUE DISCUSSIONS IN POTSDAM

Details Withheld Until Departure; British Leaders to Hear Election Results

The "Big Three" leaders are continuing their session in Potsdam but details of the meeting will not be announced until they have returned to their country, according to a Potsdam report of July 24 received in Lisbon.

It was also announced that Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Clement Attlee of the Labor Party will return to England tomorrow to hear the results of the general election on Thursday. They are expected to return to Potsdam on Friday. British chiefs of staff and most of the experts, however, will stay in Potsdam to prepare for the next phase of the conference.

Another Potsdam report said that President Truman is keeping in close touch with developments in the war against Japan and is conferring frequently with members of his military staff.

BRITISH HOUSEWIVES IRED

Protest Against Long Queues Outside London Shops

Housewives from all parts of London, following a mass demonstration, decided to obtain signatures for the petition demanding steps to be taken to do away with the long queues outside London shops. They will march to the Prime Minister's residence in the heart of Whitehall on Downing Street to present the petition, a London report reaching Lisbon disclosed on Tuesday.

These measures are sponsored by the British Housewives "Anti-Queue League" founded by Mrs. Lovelock. There has been an increasingly vociferous campaign against tiresome queueing in national newspapers during recent weeks in London, the report added.

REYNAUD GIVES EVIDENCE AGAINST PETAIN AT TRIAL

States Marshal 'Appeared to Have Been Smitten by a Thirst for Power'

Paul Reynaud, who was Prime Minister of France until the armistice of 1940, on Tuesday continued the indictment he began on Monday night against Marshal Petain, former head of the Vichy Government, according to a Stockholm dispatch.

Reynaud referred again to the efforts made by Prime Minister Churchill on that fateful day when France was on the brink of defeat as he went to see him at Tours. He described Churchill's proposal for a Franco-British Union as a generous offer. He added, "we shall have to do this some day, whatever the critics say." He also went back to the points he made Monday night about the plot between Petain and General Weygand to come to terms with Germany.

Reynaud then recalled that Chautemps, who was his Vice-Premier, had opposed the British offer to merge Britain with France, and that Admiral Darlan had already taken steps to assure the safety of the French fleet, even while the cabinet was still discussing the question of armistice.

"Chautemps," said Reynaud, "favored asking the Germans for terms, but I wanted to leave for Africa. At a cabinet meeting we voted on what we wanted to do, and if I can recall correctly there were 13 names favoring surrender and only six names were in favor of fighting on."

Referring to the night of June 16, 1940, Reynaud said, "I had then the grievous mission of informing the British that the majority of my cabinet favored asking the Germans for conditions. I was then left with no choice but to resign as I was in the minority."

That night, continued Reynaud, I explained the situation to the cabinet. Lebrun asked me to enforce the policy of the majority, and I replied: "I will never apply it." because I thought if the majority opinion of the cabinet prevailed, France was lost.

Had Thirst for Power

Reynaud stated at the second session of the trial of Petain on Tuesday that the former Vichy Chief of State had opposed the fortification of the French northern frontier long before the war against the advice of Marshal Foch and General Weygand, a Reuter's report from Paris reaching Lisbon disclosed.

Speaking calmly and deliberately, the report added, the 67-year-old former Premier said that Petain "appeared to have been smitten by a thirst for power since February, 1934 when he was called by President Doumergue. As Minister of War, he carried out only insignificant works on the northern frontier," Reynaud accused.

"He opposed to the two-year military service and in February, 1940, he declared 'in five months you will have a defeat and a dictatorship.' He also said 'In the second fortnight of May they will have need of me'," Reynaud charged.

Court Closely Guarded

Petain heard the second the day of his treason trial open in the Palace of Justice in Paris on Tuesday, it is disclosed in a Paris dispatch reaching Lisbon.

Amid an atmosphere resembling a Parliamentary debate, Reynaud continued his evidence on events leading up to the French defeat in which he mentioned on Monday that he made a "fundamental error" in believing in Petain's patriotism in 1940.

Although interest in the trial appeared to have dropped following Petain's refusal on Monday to answer questions, the report added, the Palace of Justice was as closely guarded as ever with more than 1,000 armed gendarmes on duty.

Koenig Made Commander

General Joseph Koenig has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French troops in Germany, according to a Berlin rport of July 24 received in Lisbon. Before the liberation of France, Koenig commanded the French forces of the interior. Back in 1942, he defended Bir Hachim during the German thrust toward Egypt.

May Discuss Franco

The Izvestia, Soviet organ, declared that most probably the Franco's issue would be discussed by the "Big Three" Conference now in session at Potsdam, according to a Moscow dispatch to Stockholm dated July 19, relayed by Domei.

DEBATE ON KING LEOPOLD

Prime Minister Denies Charges of Preventing His Return

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies has resumed its debates on King Leopold, according to a Lisbon dispatch on July 25. Prime Minister Von Acker was accused by a Catholic member of preventing the King's return to Belgium. According to this member the Red Cross had arranged for King Leopold's return when he was freed, but his return was stopped by orders from the Prime Minister.

In denying such charges made against him, Prime Minister Von Acker declared:

"During my first meeting with the King which was extremely cordial, I explained the situation in Belgium to him. I hoped at the time that King Leopold would return home. I advised him to make a gesture to the Allies and send a message to the Belgian people as well as a statement to the Belgian Parliament. I also strongly advised him to purge his immediate circle."

BRITISH SHOW CONCERN OVER POLISH SITUATION

Bitter Criticisms Made Against London's Recognition of Warsaw Government

"Underground" activities of some officials of the defunct Polish Government in exile have come to light which along with blatant anti-Warsaw propaganda of the Polish army high command are causing concern to the British and a showdown to halt both activity and propaganda is expected soon, a London New York Times dispatch reaching Lisbon on Tuesday disclosed.

One of the first steps expected to be taken by the British after the Polish Ambassador is named, the report claimed, will be to dissolve the Polish section of the British appointed committee to liquidate Polish assets. It has been found that Count Edward Raczynski, former Polish Ambassador who heads the Polish section, has appointed only men who still support the defunct government's authority and oppose the new administration in Warsaw.

British Show Concern

Admitting official British concern, the Foreign Office spokesman said that the appointment of the Polish Ambassador was awaited to discuss new methods of meeting this situation and problem of the anti-Warsaw propaganda being disseminated by the Polish military authorities among their men, the report said.

The report added that the appointment of Henry K. Strassburger as Ambassador to London is expected to be announced by Warsaw soon—perhaps this week. The British are expected to replace the Polish section of the committee with a liquidation commission appointed by Warsaw which has been holding "unofficial" talks with the Foreign Office.

The New York Times report disclosed further that the exiled government has ceased to exist and most of its officials have been "paid off" with three months' salary. But what one Pole described as a "kind of camouflaged Ministry of Information" has been established in the news agency "Swiatpol." Before the war this was the agency of the league of Poles abroad which sent news to Polish language newspapers in France and the United States. Functioning now as a private company, it has taken over the activities of the Polish telegraph agency which was the organ of the exiled government.

Britain Is Criticized

Bitter orders of the day by the Polish army leaders during the last two weeks criticizing Britain's recognition of the Warsaw Government and upholding the authority of Raczkiewicz were felt to be an abuse of the goodwill shown by the British Government.

Now in open defiance of the wishes of the British that the Polish soldiers be given unprejudiced opportunity of electing to return to Poland, army leaders are subjecting soldiers to a vigorous propaganda against Warsaw. In one unit a soldier desiring to go back is reported to be made to sign a document saying his return "is harmful to his nation." No transport is yet available to ship soldiers home and in the meanwhile those electing to return are being segregated in isolated camps. This isolation which may last several months until transport becomes available is designed in part to persuade soldiers not to return.

Cape Shionomisaki Shelled

About five enemy cruisers or destroyers approached the area off Cape Shionomisaki and carried out a bombardment for about 20 minutes from 2 a.m. on July 25. Damage caused to the Japanese side was negligible.

LOOTING IN CHINA

Banditry Rife in Chungking Controlled Area Due to Food Shortage

Looting and other outrageous acts of violence have become rampant in the Chungking-Controlled areas due to the acute shortage of foodstuffs, it is reported by a Domei dispatch from Shanghai.

According to the July 22 dispatch of the Hsin Hwa News Agency from Yenan, farmers in Kweichow, Szechwan, Honan and Shensi Provinces which had suffered from severe drought, have started looting the nearby districts. At present the number of bandits is said to total some 20,000 to 30,000, and 19 prefectures in Szechwan Province alone have been plundered. Farmers in the Liping area in southeastern Kwangsi Province have organized a defense corps to prevent attacks by bandits.

FINANCE MINISTRY ACTS TO SIMPLIFY OPERATIONS

Imperial Ordinances Promulgated Tuesday Transfers Authority to Local Bureaus

The Finance Ministry having decided upon the further transfer and simplification of affairs concerning banking organs and security dealings, the necessary Imperial Ordinances and Finance Ministry ordinances were promulgated Tuesday to become effective immediately.

Through the revision of the Finance Ministry Organization system and the Finance Bureau structure, made in May, the Finance Minister transferred extensive authorities to the local Finance Bureaus. By the second step which has now been taken 250 more items of authority have been transferred to the local Bureaus while 165 items handled at the Finance Ministry have been simplified.

Important authorities now transferred to the local Finance Bureau are:

(1) Supervision of banking organs: Authority of supervision respecting permits, sanction, and reports concerning daily business, excepting fundamental supervision concerning new establishments, change in capital, amalgamation, dissolution, suspension of permits and others, are transferred to the Finance Bureau, while orders for inspection and others concerning supervision may be issued by the Finance Bureau.

Utilizing the expert knowledge of the Bank of Japan, the Finance Bureau will have the Bank of Japan or its branch handle affairs concerning permits and sanctions, excepting important matters. The issuance of orders respecting finance control and inspection is exempted from this rule.

The authorities formerly possessed by local government offices will be abolished as a rule, excepting those concerning town credit associations are to be sent to local government offices as before, but when local government offices are to dispatch them to the Finance Ministry they must be sent through the local Finance Bureau. Documents concerning other banking organs relative to daily routine affairs are to be submitted to the local Finance Bureau, through the Bank of Japan or its branch, while those concerning other banking organs relative to daily routine affairs are to be submitted to the local Finance Bureau, through the Bank of Japan or its branch, while those concerning the fundamental question of the existence of such organs have to be submitted to the Finance Ministry through the local Finance Bureau.

(2) Matters concerning the Supervision of the Japan Security Exchange:

Affairs concerning the Japan Security Exchange are retained by the Finance Minister as a rule, but the authority reespecting the approval of the change in its business and operating places is transferred to the local Finance Bureau.

(3) Matters concerning Exchange Members and the Security Underwriting Company:

Respecting the authority of supervising Exchange members and the Security Underwriting Company, the general supervisionary right is transferred to the local Finance Bureau, excepting the fundamental supervision relative to the issue of permits, amalgamation, change in capital, suspension of permits and others. Consequently the reports and requests to be made by the Security Underwriting Company are to be submitted to the local Finance Bureau directly.

(4) Affairs concerning the enforcement of the Capital Adjustment Law:

Affairs concerning the issue of permits under the provisions of Article II, Article IV, and Clause 2, Article IV of the Capital Adjustment Law are to be transferred to the local Finance Bureau as a rule.

(5) Affairs concerning the enforcement of the Company Finance Control Law are entirely transferred to the local Finance Bureau.

(6) Of matters concerning the enforcement of the Enterprise Adjustment Fund Law, those relative to the special settlements are transferred to the local Finance Bureau.

(7) Affairs concerning the loan of local funds, in operation of the Deposit Bureau fund are extensively transferred to the local Finance Bureau. The loans to local public organs and their recovery are transferred to the local Finance Bureau.

(8) Affairs concerning the enforcement of the Wartime Lost Unregistered National Bond Treatment Law and other matters concerning national bonds. The reissue of national bonds to those who have lost them as a result of damages incurred by the war, as well as relief to war damage sufferers are to be speedily made by the Finance Bureau.

Affairs concerning the enforcement of the Tax Payment Measure Law. Matters respecting compensation for loss of tax payment funds will be handled by the Finance Bureau.

Most of the affairs concerning the enforcement of the Foreign Exchange Control Law are transferred to the Bank of Japan and the exchange banks, while the inspection authority under the same law is transferred to the Finance Bureau.

With the promulgation of these Imperial Ordinances and Finance Ministry Ordinances, the Directors of the Finance Bureaus at Tokyo, Osaka, Sapporo, Sendai, Nagoya, Hiroshima, Takamatsu and Kumamoto were appointed as Superintendents of the Bank of Japan concurrently.

NEW ENEMY OFFENSIVE AT BALIK PAPAN FAILS

Japanese Annihilate One Company of Hostile Troops in Stiff Clash on July 21

Enemy Wiped Out

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, July 24.—With fresh reinforcements, enemy forces in the Balik Papan area renewed their forward drive under the protection of trench mortar and artillery gunfire on July 21 in an attempt to penetrate the first line. About one company of enemy soldiers repeatedly assaulted the Japanese position but were wiped out.

Failing to gain any effective results, the enemy again began a new push on the next day, resulting in a severe engagement at every point. In a two-day battle on July 21 and 22, the Japanese killed or wounded about 330 first-line attackers.

Enemy's Advance Checked

By M. MATSUBAYASHI

Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH ADVANCE BASE, July 24.—The Japanese Forces in the Balik Papan sector are launching closing-in attacks against the invaders who are trying to push their advance toward the oilfield areas.

The enemy's onslaught has been brought to a halt in the Samalinda Road Sector where the Japanese are offering stiff resistance. As a result, the enemy began to clear the jungle area so as to facilitate his advance, but the war situation in the Samalinda area is still in a stalemate. The opposing forces are now confronting each other at a distance of some 50 meters.

The Japanese Forces, in the meantime, began systematic closing-in operations, and during the two days from July 18, inflicted over 200 casualties on the enemy.

First-Class Petty Officer Okamoto and Chief Seamen Kibe and Hayashi attacked two enemy tanks which approached within 40 meters of the Japanese position on the night of July 10 in the course of the Kasayama operation, and put one of them out of commission. Following that, Chief Seaman Hayashi closed in on two enemy tanks on July 11 and blasted one with a mine. Subsequently he dashed amid the enemy and killed or wounded some 50 soldiers singlehanded.

Meanwhile, Lieutenant Kamai attacked the enemy troops entrenched in the river area, while First-Class Petty Officer Asaichi Nakamura and 18 others, in a detouring operation, killed 15 enemy troops and captured their position. Continuing their drive, they dashed with and annihilated a company of enemy troops in the hilly area near the Sambodja oilfield.

A Shock Attack Unit headed by Lieutenant Komine stormed into the enemy position on the night of July 15 and blasted seven bivouacs, thus manifesting the grim determination of the Japanese not to yield an inch to the enemy.

NEW U.S. CABINET POST

Welfare and Security Department Is Being Planned

The creation in the U.S. Government of a new Department of Welfare and Security, whose Secretary will be the 11th member of the Cabinet, is now under study by Administration officials, according to a Lisbon report.

The new Department will take over several offices now controlled loosely under the Federal Security Administration, and will probably also take over such existing agencies and any additional functions that become necessary.

ARMY HEROES, CIVILIANS WIN POSTHUMOUS HONORS

151 Awarded 'Shukunko'—8 Ranking Officers Included in List

The 31st conferment of posthumous honors on fighting men in the Army and civilians in Army employ, who had fallen on the Continental battlefields and in the Southwestern Pacific area after rendering great service to the state, together with those who died of illness during their service in Manchoukuo and on the home front; was announced by the Bureau of Decorations and the War Ministry under date of July 23.

Those who have been awarded "Shukunko," or Special Distinction Honors, number 151, including Colonel Katsura Mori, who has been decorated with the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun.

The names of the eight ranking officers included in the award list follow: Lieutenant General Teru Hirano, who was decorated with the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Double-Rayed Rising Sun; Lieutenant General Cho Arima with the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun; Surgeon Lieutenant General Kan Matsumura with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun; Major General Shunma Saito with the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun; Major General Gisho Nishi with the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun; Major General Jun Okochi with the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun; Major General Masatake Gondo with the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun; and Major General Isamu Hamada with the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun.

In the present posthumous honor conferment, decorations have been given Kenji Tsukagoshi, member of the Asahi Shimbun and engineer in the Army service, and four other civilian aviators, all were killed in the Indian Ocean while their plane met an enemy fighter on July 7, 1943. Mr. Tsukagoshi was decorated with the Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun; and Shigemitsu Nagatomo; Hajime Kawasaki; Kiyoshi Nagata; and Motohiko Kawashima each with the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

ARGENTINE RADICALS ANGRY

Attacks Government for Violation Of Constitutional Rights

The Argentine Radical Party has issued a manifesto reaffirming its stand against the present Government which, it says, "proceeds against the will of the people and in open violation of constitutional rights and guarantees," according to a July 23 Lisbon dispatch, quoting a Buenos Aires report.

The manifesto demands ample liberty for the press, free speech, freedom for political prisoners, guarantees for the return of exiles and the convening of elections on fixed dates.

U.S. Planes Enroute Here

The Headquarters of the U.S. Airborne Forces in Europe issued the following communique on July 22, a London dispatch as relayed by Domei from Lisbon reported on July 24:

"Eight per cent of the American bombers and fighter planes in Europe are already on their way to the Pacific."

2,000 ENEMY AIRCRAFT RAID JAPAN ON TUESDAY

400 Superforts Bomb Osaka; Deck Planes Attack Kure; Other Areas Also Hit

Carrier planes from enemy task forces that raided various areas west of the Tokai district on Tuesday continued their attacks on Wednesday morning against the Chugoku, Kinki and Shikoku areas. The enemy planes principally raided air bases, traffic facilities and military establishments. Between [illegible] and 8 a.m. approximately [illegible] enemy deck planes appeared.

About 2,000 American planes, consisting of B-29 Superforts, [illegible] fighters and carrier planes, carried out raids on various areas in Japan on Tuesday. Osaka City was bombed by about 400 B-29's. The following three announcements were made concerning these raids:

The Central District Army Headquarters and the Osaka [illegible] Defense Headquarters jointly issued the following announcement at [illegible] p.m. on July 24:

(1) Large and small American planes, numbering about [illegible], raided the army districts of [illegible], Shikoku, Chugoku and Tokai [illegible] on the morning of July 24 on [illegible] unprecedented large scale from their bases in the Marianas, [illegible] and the Okinawas.

(2) The enemy planes [illegible] consisted of carrier planes, [illegible] of which penetrated the Kinki district around 7 a.m., machine-gunning [illegible] bases there. Following this, [illegible] 400 B-29's, in formations of [illegible] 20 to 40 planes, penetrated from the Kii Strait in waves and dropped bombs over important establishments in Osaka City. Apart from this, about 300 B-29's appeared over the Tokai Army District from the Kii Peninsula via the northern part of the Kinki district a little after 9 a.m. and withdrew to the south after dropping bombs [illegible]. An enemy task force has been operating in the seas to the south [illegible] early this morning. At the present moment, small enemy planes are active over the army districts [illegible] but Shikoku and Chugoku. [illegible] vigilance is required hereafter.

(3) Fires broke out in parts of Osaka City and damage [illegible] was caused in other quarters [illegible] are, however, being investigated. Among the results which have been accomplished by the Anti-Air[illegible] Land Forces at Kyoto, Osaka [illegible] Kobe and which have been confirmed up to 1:30 p.m are as follows: Shot down seven planes, damaged [illegible] planes.

The Kure Naval Station issued the following communique at 1 p.m. on July 24:

"About 20 B-29's and P-[illegible] and about 150 carrier planes, divided into formations of a few planes, attacked the Island Sea area and the [illegible] zone at about 6 a.m. on July 24. These enemy planes chiefly attacked airfields and small ships navigating at sea, and fled to the south at about 8 a.m.

"At 9:30 a.m. a formation of [illegible] carrier bombers and fighter planes penetrated into the Kure area and after having attacked the ships at anchor fled at about 10:30 a.m.

"The war results which have become known up to the present are about 30 enemy planes shot down or damaged by A.A. gunfire. Damage inflicted on the ships was negligible."

The Tokai Army District Headquarters issued the following communique at 1:12 p.m. on July 24:

"About 300 enemy carrier planes penetrated the Tokai district from the southern sea area early this morning in four waves and for about 10 hours principally carried out attacks on airfields and transportation facilities.

"About 300 B-29's penetrated in two waves from the southern part of Wakayama Prefecture at about 10 a.m. the same day. The enemy planes headed northward from the vicinity of Lake Biwa and bombed for an hour from above the clouds the northern part of Mie Prefecture and the southern part of Aichi Prefecture.

"Some damage was caused by this raid, but as to details investigations are now being made."

Chichijima Isle Bombarded

A fleet of four to five enemy cruisers or destroyers bombarded Chichijima Island in the Ogasawara Group at daybreak of July [illegible] and after carrying out a brief fleet bombardment, fled toward the south.

[illegible] Isle Attacked

Formations of about 100 enemy B-24 and B-25 bombers, escorted by P-38 and P-51 fighters, numbering about 100, attacked [illegible] Isle in the East China Sea during the daylight of July 23. In counter-attacking operations, Japanese Forces shot down six bombers and damaged four.

THREE INDO-CHINA STATES FORGING FREE STRUCTURE

Solid Foundations Laid for Perfecting Independence With Adoption of Various Steps

By Arrangement With the Asahi

SAIGON, July 23.—Annam that had groaned under French oppression for many years, has now become an independent nation. Since their declaration of independence on March 9, Anam, Cambodia and Luang Prabang have been eagerly preparing for the establishment of a state structure under the guidance of Japan. On April 17, the Viet Nam Cabinet was formulated in Annam and a strong administrative structure is organized with the increase of State Ministers from six to 13. The new independent country is named the Empire of Viet Nam, and a flag with three crimson horizontal lines on a background of yellow has been adopted as the national flag. Also a national anthem has been adopted.

The general local administration system is being rapidly improved with the disciplining of officials, appointment of qualified persons, establishment of the supervisory system and the division of administrative and judicial authorities. National defense, which has become urgent under the present situation is now undertaken by the National Peace Preservation Corps and the Volunteer Corps. Particularly, it is notable that the patriotic sentiment of the entire people has much been aroused with the establishment of the Empire of Viet Nam.

The establishment of the Youth Movement Ministry is one of the most notable steps taken by the Viet Nam Empire. For training the leaders of the youth movement a training institute has been already organized, as the youth movement is not merely for physical training but for making youths the propelling force of the Empire. The first class at the newly established institution consists of only 38 selected young men.

Cultural Institutions Also

As cultural institutions, national schools are opened at Yue, Hanoi and Saigon for training youths who are qualified to enter universities. The Indo-China News Agency came into being on July 1 to replace the former French agency which was the organ of the French Government, with branches at Saigon, Luang Prabang and Prohm Leuh. Annamese newspapers are published at Hanoi, Yue and Saigon, but a bigger newspaper is expected to be started at Saigon.

Patriotic political prisoners who were held at Saigon were released on March 9, and those held at Poulo Condore, and Sa-Dec were liberated on June 28. Those patriots are given their civil rights anew, and are eagerly cooperating in the task of perfecting an independent State.

One of the most important internal problems now facing the Viet Nam Government is that of giving relief to the suffering people in the northern area. Of the total population of 600,000 in Ha Tien Province, 300,000 are now facing starvation, and in Tonkin an average of 4,000 to 5,000 are dying monthly of hunger. Particularly, the starvation at Nam Dinh and Vinh Hanh is beyond description, and the people are barely sustaining by eating snakes, rats and grasses, some even offering their children for scanty meals. To meet this situation, the Government appointed the Food Supply Minister, and is following a policy of bringing in rice from Laos district and buying military rice, instead of depending on Saigon rice entirely as in the past. When the Indo-China railway line was damaged by air raids, the Government instantly formulated a great transportation corps by mobilizing cattle carts and all other means of transportation.

Indo-China has always been subjected to famine and starvation because of the former French policy of first considering the interest of France. But the new Viet Nam Government has planned the migration of 10,000 inhabitants of the Tonkin district to the South as a concrete measure. Also a movement for relieving the suffering of people of Cochin-China and Cambodia has been started.

Freedom Foundation Laid

Cambodia and Luang Prabang have also laid the foundation for their independence since their declaration of independence, by removing entirely their puppet characteristics as the protectorates of France. Both the countries now possess volunteer corps for their defense. Economically, they could not become independent because of the clever French policy, and thus Luang Prabang depended on Thailand and Cambodia in Cochin-China.

Realizing that complete independence is to be gained by economic independence, the two countries have started the increased production movement. Already great results are being obtained in Cambodia in increasing the output of alcohol, paper and tobacco.

At Hanoi and Saigon, the positions formerly held by the French people in the official, technical and business fields are gradually being taken over by Indo-Chinese.

Annam formerly obtained 3,000 tons of rice monthly from Saigon. Tonkin district is not self-sufficient with the rice produced on Tonkin Delta, and secured most of its rice supply from Cochin-China. Cochin-China, on the other hand, suffered from a surplus production of rice, and exported 1,500,000 tons before the present war. Tonkin territory, excepting the delta area, and Annam territory excepting the coastal area are both mountainous and of very poor soil, and there is not much for any increased agricultural production. Thus economically speaking, Tonkin, Annam and Cochin-China cannot exist independent of each other, as it has been proved historically and administratively.

Therefore, the greatest desire of the people of Viet Nam ever since their attainment of independence was the recovery of the Hanoi, Haiphong, Tourane and Cochin-China districts which were formerly under the direct administration of France. This desire was particularly strong because of the necessity for attaining independence and their pride as an independent race. Those districts were under the supervision of Japan after rejecting the French control, as a temporary measure. But Japan has no territorial ambitions as clarified by the Koiso statement, and has been awaiting for the completion of preparations for establishing the Empire of Viet Nam.

Three Cities Recovered

On July 20, the three cities of Viet Nam were recovered, but the boundary with Cochin-China will be fixed with the agreement of Viet Nam and Cambodia with which Cochin-China has very close relations.

The cooperation of all races of Greater East Asia forms a basis of the War of Greater East Asia. For establishing a strong strategic base in Indo-China, Japan requires the cooperation of all the races of Indo-China. Then for the three countries to obtain their perfect independence, they require the support and aid of Japan as an indispensable factor. Here, their demand and ours perfectly agree. Prime Minister Tran Trong Kim and Foreign Minister Sen Ngoo Though of the Viet Nam Empire both declared that Viet Nam could not exist without Japan. When this conviction is held really in the mind of every one of the 20,000,000 people of the Indo-Chinese races, the absolute independence of the three countries of Indo-China will be realized.

DE GAULLE'S PLAN SCORED

President General Charles de Gaulle on July 21 reiterated his intention of submitting the problem of a constitutional reform in France to the country, a Paris dispatch reaching Lisbon disclosed. De Gaulle who spoke to big crowds at Brest, declared that he would regard it as deplorable "if we had an omnipotent sovereign constituent assembly without any brake on it."

On the other hand, the Left Wing opposition which insists on an elected assembly unrestricted in its powers is opposed to De Gaulle's planned referendum from real or imaginary fears that the referendum once it was completed might be turned into a weapon of personal power.

Wedemeyer Fired Chennault

Senator Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado declared that the Senate committee investigating the "retirement" of Major General Claire L. Chennault would be interested in hearing Chennault personally if he returns to the United States, an AP dispatch from Washington received in Lisbon disclosed on July 24. The report added that at the closed hearing before the Military Committee last week, Assistant Secretary of War Robert Patterson reportedly testified that "only military consideration" figures in Chennault's decision to quit the army. Patterson specifically denied, the members said, that opposition to Chennault by the Chinese Communists had anything to do with the action, and Patterson is reported to have said that the change was made on the recommendation of Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, Commander in China. Reportedly Wedemeyer wanted a man trained in logistics rather than a tactical specialist such as Chennault.

Hartley Succeeds Stratemeyer

The Headquarters of the Military Forces in Southeast Asia issued the following communique on July 23, a Calcutta dispatch relayed by Domei from Lisbon reported on July 23:

"Major-General Alan Hartley has been appointed commander of the U.S. army air forces in India and Burma in succession to Lieutenant-General George Stratemeyer."

By the appointment of Major General Hartley Lieutenant General Stratemeyer has been relievd of the post he held concurrently and has become full-time commander of the U.S. air forces in China. Major General Hartley was commander of the air-borne troops in India and Burma.

INCREASE IN U.S. STRIKES CAUSE OF GREAT CONCERN

Interferes With Reconversion of Industry, Increases Labor Unrest

Much more harmful to the war effort than the strikes, some of which had a direct effect on military operations such as that of the rubber workers in Ohio, has been the drifting away of war workers from where they are still needed in ship repair yards, revealed the London Time's correspondent in New York in a report dated July 16, according to a Lisbon dispatch.

What is of greater concern is not the number of persons on strike but the increasing tendency of strikes. There is double danger in this: firstly, it will unduly interfere with the orderly reconversion of industry to the production of peacetime goods. Secondly, it provokes repressive legislation and so increases labor unrest. Reconversion is taking place though only slowly, yet for many the supplying of materials for civilian production is still scarce and is likely to continue so until autumn.

The auto and building industries have not had strikes because the government has not yet been able to determine what prices the maker of parts was allowed to charge and because the lumber supply was short.

U.S. Secretary of Treasury Fred Vinson is particularly concerned about bringing the revival of the building industry and is therefore appointing a committee to discuss materials, prices, and the relaxation of government control. It is his belief that now the building industry amounting to only four million dollars a year, must be increased to 15 million dollars after the war.

The Office of Price Administration submitted to the Director of Economic Stabilization for his approval a plan for beginning the removal of price control over industry. This is said to call for the removal or suspension of price ceilings on a number of commodities which are in sufficient supply to avert the danger of inflationary price rises and those which are not worth the OPA bothering about, such as articles of small importance to civil economy or those requiring administrative action out of proportion to the effect higher prices would have on living costs.

The House of Representatives passed on July 13 and sent to the Senate a bill increasing the lending power of the Export and Import Bank from 700 million dollars to 3 billion 300 millions. An unconfirmed report says one billion of this increase is to be lent to Russia.

SHANGHAI RAIDED THRICE

Enemy Attacks to Break Fighting Spirit End in Failure

Raids on Shanghai by formations of enemy bombers and fighter planes from the Okinawa bases is now on the increase in the number of the planes employed as well as in the amount of bombs dropped. On July 23 enemy planes raided Shanghai thrice. Present indications are that the enemy may raid Shanghai almost daily in the future. In this connection, a Domei dispatch from Shanghai dated July 23 interpreted the aim of the enemy's raid on Shanghai as follows:

In the light of the fact that the defensive structure in the Japanese mainland has been steadily pushed forward in the face of the coming landing operations of the American forces, the enemy is fully aware of the difficulty attending his plans.

Menace to Enemy

The existence of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China is a great menace to the enemy's flank when carrying out landing operations on the Japanese mainland. The bombing of Shanghai which commands the entrance to the Chinese continent is designed to dissipate the fighting power of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China by raiding the munitions factories, harbor and port facilities and airfields in the Shanghai district.

Politically speaking, the enthusiasm of the Chinese masses in the territory under the control of the National Government of China is steadily rising and they are extending collaboration to the Japanese Forces. The Chinese masses are renewing their determination to share the same fate with Japan and have commenced a fresh national movement for the salvation of the country.

In the light of the above fact the enemy is attempting to bring about an estrangement between the Japanese Forces and the Chinese masses in an effort to break up the cooperative structure. At the same time the enemy is aiming at the surrender of the Chinese masses spiritually by displaying the power of his air forces on a large scale.

The raids of the enemy planes on Shanghai aiming at such strategical as well as political objectives have to far ended in failure due to the perfect iron defensive structure organized through the united efforts of the military and the Japanese and Chinese civilians.

HEADS SOVIET ACADEMY

Dr. Ivanovitch Is Unanimously Recommended to High Post

The Soviet Academy, which on July 17 accepted the resignation of its President, Dr. Komerov, unanimously recommended Dr. Vavirov Sergi Ivanovitch, a member of the Academy, as successor to Dr. Komerov, according to a delayed Domei dispatch from Moscow dated July 17.

Dr. Ivanovitch was born in Moscow in 1891. He made a specialized study of physical chemistry at Moscow university. He has been a member of the Soviet Academy since 1930. It is generally believed that it is due to Dr. Ivanovitch's contributions that military optics in the Soviet Union have been raised to a world standard.

SEIJIKAI BRANCH HEADS HOLD FIRST CONFERENCE

Exhorted by President Minami; Political Organ's Advisers Also Meet

The first conference of the 42 prefectural branch managers of the Dai Nippon Seijikai, which came into existence late in March this year as the only political organization in Japan, was held in Tokyo on Wednesday. General Jiro Minami, President of the organization, made an impressive speech, encouraging them to exert all-out efforts for the achievement of the war objective.

After General Minami's speech, Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, President of the Board of Information, made an address and he was followed by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo who spoke on the international situation. Addresses were also made by Katsuo Okazaki, Director of the Foreign Office Research Bureau, and Rear Admiral Etsuzo Kurihara, Vice-Director of the Press Corps of the Imperial Headquarters.

On Tuesday, all the advisers to the Dai Nippon Seijikai met in the House of Representatives and heard General Minami expressing his opinion on the activities to be followed by the Dai Nippon Seijikai under the present wartime situation. Various views were set forth by advisers on the subject.

Those who attended were, besides General Minami and executive officials of the organization, Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, Hachiro Arita, Chikuhei Nakajima, Toshio Shimada, Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, Tadao Oasa, Okinori Kaya, Mitsuo Miyata, and Toyotaro Yuki.

U.S. RAILWAY FACILITIES TAXED BY NEW SITUATION

Passengers Increase by 5 Times Since Pre-war Days Whereas Facilities Remain Same

John Perry, Chairman of the U.S. Railway Association, made the following statement on July 22, pointing out the difficulty of the transportation of an enormous number of armed forces which is required for the development of the Pacific war front, a Washington dispatch as relayed by Domei from Lisbon on July 22 reported:

"It took four years to mass the present armed forces in Europe. These forces will have to be transferred to the Pacific front in ten months. While the number of railroad passengers in the United States in the current year has increased by five times as compared with prewar days, the number of sleeping cars is virtually the same as at the front.

"The transportation conditions of the railroad in the current year show that passengers and freight have increased nearly two times and a half in number and amount as compared with the conditions which existed at the time of the First World War. The amount of rolling-stock, however, has decreased by about 30 per cent.

"Following the defeat of Germany the War Production Bureau has approved the manufacture of 1,200 sleeping cars for exclusive use by the fighting forces. However, these cars will not be delivered to the fighting forces before September.

"The War Transportation Bureau has prohibited the connection of sleeping cars to short distance trains within 700 kilometers in order to squeeze more sleeping cars for use by soldiers. By these measures the authorities now possess 5,490 military sleeping cars.

"It can be said that trains for general passengers are not operated at present in the United States. The majority of regular trains are being occupied by those who travel by order of the military authorities or soldiers on leave."

Swiss Accept Telegrams

The Swiss Communications Department announced that it would accept press telegrams and ordinary telegrams in Japanese on and after July 16, according to a Domei dispatch from Zurich on July 18. The Department suspended the service when the European war had broken out.

NIPPON CIVILIANS IN CHINA ACTIVE ON WAR FRONT

Prepared to Take Up Arms to Meet Enemy Invasion On Continent

A perfect structure of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China for meeting any invasion of the enemy on the coast of the China Continent has now been effected by the participation in the war front of XXX thousands of Japanese residents in China. The Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China have already opened the posts in the important fields for the Japanese residents, placing the right persons in the right places.

The authorities of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces have taken measures for the stabilization of the livelihood of those who have been called to the colors and those who are going to join the Army. Thus, a structure by which the whole of the Japanese residents in China can devote themselves to the improvement of the fighting power of the fighting forces has been established.

In Central China, the National Volunteer Corps has been organized and some steps are being taken for its strengthening. In North China, measures similar to those which have been taken in Central China are being taken for boosting the fighting power of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces.

X X X thousands of Japanese residents in China are thus ready to take up arms in the emergency. They are prepared to start their activities on the rear front as well as in the field of munitions production. The Japanese residents in China, with the pride of soldiers, are determined to fight to the last man for the cause of their homeland, just as their fellow countrymen did in Saipan, Tinian and the Okinawas.

SOUTHERNERS DOMINATE UNITED STATES' CONGRESS

Sabotage Legislation Such As Fair Employment Practices Bill by Trickery

The failure of the Rules Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives which covers procedure to clear the way for the Fair Employment Practices Bill to be discussed on the floor of Congress is a woeful example of how, under the present archaic rules, a handful of southern Democrats in control of the Committee can sabotage legislation even when it has strong presidential support, pointed out the London Economist on June 16 in an article under "American Notes" entitled "Southern Congressmen Make Rules", according to a Stockholm report.

Six of the 12 Committee members, all Democrats from the Southern states, are acutely aware that the bill is chiefly directed to protect the 12,500,000 United States negroes from discriminatory employment practices. And these six kept the bill in the Committee stalemated for at least four months. Supporters of the legislation abolishing discrimination against minority groups in employment consider such legislation particularly vital during the reconversion period. The time is coming soon—in Detroit it has already come—when in many areas there will be a labor surplus. Then employers who have been forced by labor shortages to allow color bars to dissolve will erect them again and in many cases strengthen them.

Negroes who contributed as semi-skilled and skilled workers to war materials production can be expected to resent fiercely any attempt to relegate them to their prewar economic position where traditionally they were given the lowliest paid jobs if they were given any jobs at all.

An estimated 750,000 negro servicemen cannot be expected to endure these artificial barriers which deny all the war promises made against Fascist countries in a war which has been very real to the American negro for he saw in it a chance for his own liberation. The life of the present Fair Employment Practices Committee expires on June 30.

Those who see in the strict application of the Fair Employment Bill and the successful reemployment program a way to avoid friction used every device to remove the bill from the Committee and to guarantee it against death by points of order on other parliamentary practices. Thus far, they have met with dismal failure. Inseparable from this issue has been the battle to dislodge from the Committee the bill abolishing the poll tax as a qualification for voting in most Southern states.

On this the supporters of the bill in the House of Representatives, accumulated the necessary 218 signatures, forced the bill on the floor of Congress and for the third successive time sent it to the Senate. Unfortunately, there is little reason to believe that the attitude of the legislators from the South in the upper House will change sufficiently to protect the bill against filibuster.

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U.S. WAR EFFORT LAGS

Strike Wave Sweeps Over Country; Military Operations Affected

A New York dispatch to The Times, London declared that the American public seems "very much impressed" by the demonstration of their own power in the Pacific War judging from the wave of strikes which lately is sweeping over the country and the weakened responsibility of the authorities for maintaining the American war effort at full pitch, it is reported by Domei from Lisbon.

The report said that some of the strikes had direct effect on military operations like the rubber workers in Ohio, but indeed much more harmful than the strikes have been the drifting away of war workers from places where they are still needed as shipyard repairmen. What causes concern is not the number of persons on strike but the increasing tendency of strikes.

There is double dangers in this, the New York report claimed. Firstly, it will unduly interfere with the orderly reconversion of industry to production of peacetime goods; secondly, it will provoke repressive legislation and so increase the labor unrest.

NUREMBERG FAVORED AS PLACE FOR TRIALS

Unusual Security Restrictions Being Made for Hearings Of War Criminals

Representatives of the United States, Soviet Russia, Britain and France who are drafting the rules of procedure for the trials of German and Italian "international war criminals" lean strongly toward holding trials in Germany and have practically settled upon Nuremberg as the location, a special New York Times report from London reaching Lisbon disclosed on Tuesday. If the trials are held in this city as it now appears likely, they will be within the jurisdiction of the United States 3rd army, the report added.

The special report added also that security measures secondary to those adopted for the "Big-Three" conferences will be established in any city in Germany selected as the site of the trial. Commanding officers of the American force have warned Justice Jackson and others comprising the international commission preparing for the proceedings that the area of the trials must be considered under unusual security restrictions in order to prevent anti-Nazi as well as Nazi fanatics from creating incidents during the hearings.

Suggestions that the trials be held in the Nuremberg Opera House, the public museum in Munich and theater in Badkissingen, Schweinfurt or Frankfurt have been frowned upon by the army because the buildings mentioned would be too difficult to patrol. Nuremberg with its court house connected by tunnel to a substantial prison is favored by the army.

It is learned, meanwhile, that Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson, United States prosecutor of war criminals, and legal experts of the major Allied divisions have returned to London on Tuesday from Germany and resumed conferences on plans for the trials fo war criminals.

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SOVIETS MAKE CLEAR ATTITUDE TOWARD TURKEY

Newspapers Carry Excerpts of American Report Supporting Kremlin

The Soviet Union presented its official attitude in regard to the Soviet-Turkish negotiations, although indirectly, for the first time on July 21 when the Soviet press carried excerpts from an editorial appearing in the American journal—Christian Science Monitor, which declared that the demands being made of Turkey by the Soviet Union were just, according to a July 21 Domei dispatch from Stockholm, quoting a Moscow report.

Tass reports the comment written by a Christian Science Monitor correspondent as follows: As the United States has important interests in the Panama Canal, so does the Soviet Union have important interests in connection with the Dardanelles Straits. It is believed, therefore, that Premier Josef Stalin will strongly insist on the security of the future safety of the Dardanelles at the Big Three talks.

Armenians comprise the greater part of the population of the Kars area which the Soviet Union ceded to Turkey in 1920, so that this area should be included in the Republic of Armenia of the U.S.S.R. Thus, the Soviet Union has the right to demand the return of the area in question. The threat over Soviet-Turkish relations is not being caused by the Soviet demands. Britain is greatly responsible for the balance of power in the Mediterranean.

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MILITARY ZONES ALTERED

Chungking Names Commanders to Head New District Areas

A joint conference of the leaders of the United States forces in China and the Chungking army was held recently and was attended by Lieutenant-General Albert Wedemeyer, Commander of the U.S. forces in China, General Chen Cheng, Chungking War Minister, and General Ho Ying-chin, Chief of Staff and concurrently Commander of the Air Force in Southwest, according to a Shanghai dispatch to Domei on July 24.

A proposal for the change of the military zone Kanchow headquarters and Hanchung headquarters was made at the conference and as the result of deliberations it was decided to change the military zone into the Southwest Army District Headquarters.

General Ho Ying-chin has been appointed Commander of the Southwest Army District Headquarters, General Ku Chu-tung, Commander of the Southeast Army District Headquarters and General Li Tsung-jen, Commander of the Northwest Army District Headquarters.

Yamaguchi Given New Post

Commander Yoshio Yamaguchi of the Imperial Navy under date of July 24 was appointed adjutant of the Yokosuka Naval Station succeeding Captain Eiji Shimada, senior adjutant, who has been transferred to another post, it was announced by the Naval Station on the same day.

Lebanese Crisis Ending

The difficult problem between France and the Levant states is nearing a solution as French control of the Syrian and Lebanese troops will cease officially at midnight next Tuesday, July 31, according to a Beirut report of July 24 received in Zurich.

Nimitz Admits Attacks

Nimitz Headquarters made public on July 21 that Japanese air units had commenced again an attack on American warships and transports in the Okinawa sea area on July 17, a Guam dispatch as relayed by Domei from Lisbon reported.

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CHINA PROBLEM ASSUMES NEW IMPORTANT NATURE

Relations Between Chungking and Moscow With Regard To Yenan Are Discussed

(This is the third and concluding installment of a round table talk held by the Mainichi Shimbun to discuss the situation in China.—Editor)

Tanaka: The Yenan Regime is no longer, as is generally conceived, a pure Communist party organ. At the present stage, it comprises the following three elements: first, the Comintern group; second, the racialism group and, third, Communist bandits. Of these three elements, the racialism group has the best future, and I believe this is going to be a new characteristic of Yenan. This fact is now being gradually recognized, and in fact a certain section of Chungking entertains the same views as this Yenan element does. Particularly, the young intellectual class very highly appraises Yenan's racial advance. On the other hand, Yenan itself is anxious to give the impression that it is a people's party and not the dangerous "Communist Party" as was generally believed, having adopted a realistic policy in place of its former ideology. To Yenan, it is no longer a question whether one is a Communist or not; its attitude is, rather, to embrace all parties and factions. While Chungking is despotic and exclusive, Yenan is all-embracing and this is gaining the good will of the people.

At Chungking, the young class is beginning to show sympathy toward Yenan, because of its realistic policy of upholding Chinese racialism and the fading of its Comintern color. Further, the use of Chungking's military strength against Yenan will lead to a civil war, and is therefore liable to incur the hostility of the Chinese people in general, not only against Chungking but also against the United States and Britain. It is because of this situation that Chungking is unable to resort to military oppression. This fact puts Yenan in the very advantageous position of fighting Chungking with its political, propaganda and organizing operations, in all of which it is at its best.

Shoji: We have already spoken of the Chungking-Yenan relations and the nations which are in the background, but let us now touch upon the real connection between Chungking and the United States, and between the Soviets and Yenan.

Powers in Background

Tanaka: The Soviet-Yenan connection is quite different from that between the United States and Chungking. The Soviets and Yenan are closely bound together by ideologicalities and not by material or arms aid. On the other hand, the United States and Chungking ties principally concern material supplies. Thus Chungking is secretly afraid of the advance of the United States, while Yenan has no reason for maintaining a cautious attitude against the Soviets. Both Chungking and Yenan possess factors that make them move according to the wish of the nations that are behind them. Chungking has dissatisfaction, non-confidence and fear concerning the United States; it is afraid the United States will advance to the Chinese continent, actually assume control of Chungking territory in the name of joint operations against Japan, and make tomorrow's China an American colony. It is already known that Chungking has been discussing this point openly.

Murakami: On this question, it is to be noted that an opinion opposing the American landing operations on the Chinese continent is expressed. In its recent issue, the Kuomin Jihpao published the following article.

"As the last resort in meeting both the internal and external difficulties, the Manchu Government of China first utilised foreign power in suppressing the Taipin rebellion. The Emperor suppressed the rebellion by making the Chinese troops cooperate with foreign troops under Gordon, an American. The matters which troubled most the Manchu Government of China were that of supplying goods to the foreign troops and that of the adjustment of strategic operations between the Chinese forces and the foreign troops. The Government was overwhelmed with the burden of supplying war necessities, while in the strategic field, the control was in the hands of the foreign troops. It is well known how active the advance of foreign strength has been since that time. Now, 85 years later, we are again inviting foreign influence. Not only have the effects of foreign influence been changed, but also the object and aim of the two sides have become different. The situation has now become such that we have to defend our autonomy. We require the material aid of foreign countries, but we must maintain our racial autonomous spirit to the end."

Thus the paper has criticized the Chiang-America cooperation, warning strongly against the conditions on the China continent after the American landing operations.

"The American-trained Chungking Army, with American equipment, will shortly perfect its structure to fight the Japanese forces," said Chiang Kai-shek in a press conference given to a foreign correspondent at Chungking on June 28. Chiang is cautioning the people against any further advance of the United States into China.

Chungking on Guard

Tanaka: Not only is Chungking on its guard against the United States, but it is also trying to avoid the concentration of American forces in China, hoping that the Americans will advance by an attack on Japan Proper instead. It is also preparing for war against the Communists, which will be a civil war brought about by the United States at China's expense. It is attempting to maintain the military strength of the Chungking army as after the conclusion of the present war.

Not only are the Chinese people on guard against the United States, but also they are beginning to realize they are a strong Asiatic race and that China is an Asiatic nation. From this tendency, there has developed a sentiment closely akin to that of Japan. Yet the Chinese will not try to weaken or give up their close relation with the United States, or to become friendly with Japan, simply on that account. The strong military strength and economic power that the United States has implanted in China have pinioned Chungking. The economic effects in Chungking-controlled China in this long-continued war are quite serious and Chungking has to depend on the support of the United States for the solution of postwar problems. If Chungking is to look for aid somewhere else than the United States, it would be Britain. But Britain is politically and economically poor, and is also unable to do anything without consulting the United States. Thus the United States, well knowing these conditions is pulling Chungking into her net by every possible means and it is now impossible for Chungking to escape from the claws of the United States. Thus T. V. Soong, who can be called the mouthpiece for the United States, is now made the President of the Chungking Executive Yuan. The Chungking-America connection is of much interest, and warnings and opposition to it are like time-bombs which will not explode at once.

ITAMI GIVEN SHIKOKU POST

Heads Recruitment Department; 9 Army Officers Promoted

Major General Seikichi Itami has been appointed Director of the Military Recruitment Department of the Shikoku Army District, the War Ministry announced on Tuesday.

Simultaneously, the following posthumous promotion of nine Army officers was announced by the same Ministry:

Major General Tokumitsu Moritama, who was killed in action on July 21 last year after serving as unit commander on the front since February the same year, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general.

Colonels Masao Funayama, Gihei Jindai, Kenzo Onda, Hisaki Takamatsu, Shiro Yoshida, Takeshi Uga, and Kazuhiko Totoki were promoted to the rank of major general, all of whom were killed in the battlefield as unit commanders on the front.

Surgeon Colonel Hatsuo Endo, who died in gallant action on the front, was promoted to the rank of major general.

VOLUNTEER CORPS WARNED

Must Register their Names by August 3 or Face Punishment

With the enforcement of the Volunteer Military Service Law, men between the ages of 15 and 60 and women between the ages of 17 and 40 must register their names and date of birth with the national volunteer corps to which they belong or with some authoritative person in charge of recruiting members by August 3.

In case there is no affiliated volunteer corps or when the recruiting official has not yet been decided upon, registry must be made at the city, ward or village office, under penalty of a fine of not more than ¥50 or detention if proper reason for not doing so is not made by the said date.

Staying in Manchoukuo

The members of the volunteer corps, who were sent to the 57 farming districts in Manchoukuo, managed by the National Service Plantation to help the farmers during the spring farming season, have decided to stay on through the winter season whereas they usually returned home when the harvesting was over. However, in view of the seriousness of the war situation, most of them will remain in Manchoukuo and exert further efforts in the production of foodstuffs, except the sick and others who will return home for various reasons. Some of them who have decided to stay on, will be mobilized to work in factories during the winter while the others will make preparations for the increased production of foodstuffs for next year.

MINISTER OTA CLARIFIES OUR EDUCATION POLICY

Says Attention Being Concentrated on Bolstering of Student Corps

The lamp of education shall be kept burning with greater intensity as the war situation progresses, said Education Minister Kozo Ota in a recent interview with the Mainichi. Mr. Ota also pointed out that Japan's educational policy is fixed unalterably.

These statements were for parents who may find themselves wondering whether the education of their children will not suffer because of the war.

Mr. Ota told the Mainichi:

"Why are the students in the Special Attack Corps strong? Why are the students who are serving the State as workers in various vital fields of industry so successful?

"There is one answer to these questions. It is that these students have a conviction that an endless stream of other students will follow them. They have a conviction that others will march to victory over their dead bodies. They have a conviction that the lamp of education will be kept burning even after they are no more.

"It is true that it becomes increasingly difficult to carry on education as the fighting becomes intensified. But, education must go on despite all obstacles.

"Wartime educational regulations have recently been published. Their purpose is to make clear the direction of the educational policy of the State in the decisive stage of the war. We shall be chiefly concerned with the fostering of the student corps for which provision is made in the regulations. We must organize the students in and outside this corps in a way which shall help to overcome the difficulties with which our country is confronted.

"Education is an important factor in the development of a race. Where there is no elementary education there is no hope of fostering the racial spirit.

"How is education to be carried on in the future?

"We have decided that nothing should be allowed to interfere with the effort to have the elementary course of the national school continued under any circumstances. We have outlines of the plan for carrying out this decision under the wartime educational regulations. We have a vision of all the students in the elementary course of national schools joining the student corps and getting educated in the spirit of the Japanese nation and receiving training in arts in which they must be proficient if they are to assist in the defense of the country.

"We hear people saying that compulsory education is being neglected. We desire to see the parents and relatives of school children turn their thoughts more to compulsory education.

"It is more important to put the parents and relatives of school children into a frame of mind to take a great interest in keeping their charges at school than to tighten the punitive clauses of the regulations governing compulsory education. We hope that parents will concern themselves more about the education of their children just for the sake of the State.

"At no time is the personality of the teacher a greater factor in the school education of children than today. It is the character of the teacher which will be the factor in the uplifting of children when they have left school. The important consideration in the determination of the steps we should take to improve compulsory education is that of the bonds tying the teacher and his pupils. We are considering measures for the improvement of the quality of teachers.

"We hear of a shortage of teachers in the agricultural districts. There are enough teachers in areas afflicted by the war disaster. We shall transfer teachers from areas where there are more than enough of them to areas where there are not enough.

"It is to be admitted that the arrangements under which school children are removed to places of safety leaves something to be desired. But as a whole the conditions under which they are living are excellent. Moreover, they are being properly trained and educated.

"It is my firm belief that the conditions under which they are induced to live constitute a fitting trial for them as members of the Japanese race.

"Education will not suffer but make progress so long as the children are strong enough to put up with all sorts of difficulties, continue their studies under the uplifting influence of good teachers.

"Education must be made to perform its function according to the needs of the State. The life-giving power of education is the life-giving power of the State. It is to be hoped that the parents of school children will ease their minds about the educational welfare of their charges in the period of emergency and cooperate more closely with the authorities in the development of education under the conditions of war.

PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, July 25

TIME FOR EXALTATION OF FIGHTING WILL

ASAHI—The enemy's fastest and most powerful task force has been operating in the seas close to Japan since July 10 either bombarding coastal areas or sending deck planes to attack various places in the mainland.

As was seen in yesterday's raids on the Kansai and Chubu areas, there is no knowing when and where the task force will conduct its next attack. Accordingly, we should fully utilize our latest experience and make full preparations for the future.

In coping with the latest enemy air raids both our fleet and air force adopted a cautious attitude. As a result, a section of the public in this country has come to entertain the apprehension that the authorities concerned, in placing excessive importance on conserving fighting power, have allowed the country's territory to be trampled underfoot by the enemy. Some even go the length of doubting our fighting power. Such an attitude is due to the failure of realizing the trend of the war situation and only serves to reduce the fighting power of the nation.

In the decisive battle in which the full fighting power is to be thrown, a choice must be made of the battleground and the time for fighting. To allow ourselves to be enticed into action when attacked by the enemy is the height of folly.

We are maintaining a cautious attitude, thereby avoiding unnecessary exhaustion, because we are full of confidence in the might of our fighting power which will be used when the proper time comes. This attitude is perplexing the enemy. Moreover, through the latest enemy action, we have obtained many lessons and suggestions which would contribute to our future operations.

The enemy's fighting will is positive—it can be said that he is throwing all his available materials into the battle, developing a great offensive for the final clash.

So far as bombing attacks are concerned, the enemy has been aiming to smash our air bases, munition industries, and cities besides dropping mines in coastal waters. In the future the enemy will attack traffic and communication networks. An actual example of this method of attack was shown in Germany prior to the landing on the coast of Normandy, where repeated bombing attacks smashed the traffic and communications lines.

Enemy bombing raids will become intensified and attacks by the task force will become more frequent. Thus, it can be said that the time for the landing campaign is drawing nearer, but however fierce the situation may become, we should face it sternly and resolutely.

The present war situation is not necessarily advantageous to us. But once the enemy attempts to land, advantageous fighting conditions will develop for us. If we utilize [illegible] strategic advantages with a vigorous fighting spirit, there is no doubt that the war situation will turn favorable to us.

Governor's Widow Consoled

Home Minister Motoki Abe who is now staying in Osaka on inspection called on Mrs. Akira Shimada, wife of the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture, who shared the fate of many Japanese officials and civilians on the main Okinawa Island, at her Some home on the Keihan Line on July 23 and consoled her and her two daughters, thanking them at the same time for the great services rendered by Governor Shimada.

Studying Fencing, Judo

Officers of the Metropolitan Police, starting July 27 are being trained for three weeks in a special form of the martial arts of kendo (fencing) and judo, devised after three months of study. Though training halls and equipment may have been burnt down, the training of these arts, capable of being practised anywhere and at any time, will be given to every officer.

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PESSIMISM ASSAILED ABOUT RICE HARVEST

Greater Efforts to Cope With Cold Wave Is Answer, Says Farmer

There is no need for any pessimism over this year's harvest because of the cold wave, according to Sannosuke Kamata, 83, Kashimadamura, Shida-gun, Miyagi Prefecture, who is generally known as "Waraji Soncho," (a village headman who always wears sandals when traveling) it is reported by the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Mr. Kamata said:

"In Kiso, Nagano Prefecture, it is so cool in the summer that even the folk-songs tell of the need of Tabi and winter clothings even in summer. In the Tohoku District, it is so cool this year that we still need winter beddings. We still have fire in the hearth. We have never been hit by such a cold wave, and it is very natural that farmers are worrying about a bad harvest. In my opinion, however, this cold weather is not of such a bad nature as will damage crops. The only thing is that summer is rather late in coming. Summer has not come to the Tohoku District. As autumn and winter were also late in coming last year, there is no need of worrying about a bad harvest.

"As to wheat production, the Government officials have reported that this year's output was only 70 per cent of the previous years. That report however, was made at a certain period and it does not include the amount harvested subsequently. As all farmers around here well know, this year's wheat output was not less than other years. Not only here, but in Northern Kyushu, the harvesting was delayed due to the late arrival of summer. In making reports, the Government officials did not take into consideration the lateness of the change of seasons and labelled this year as a bad year. The wheat production therefore was not so bad as generally thought.

"The growth of rice seedlings is not so fast as in other years at about this time, but it does not mean that this year's rice production will be poor. The reason again is the lateness in the coming of real hot weather. I see no need of worrying about this year's rice output.

"In the light of my experiences, I can assure that this cold weather will not harm the rice crop. A bad year does not come all of a sudden as we can sort of foresee it. For instance, the year of 1934 suffered from the blight wrought by cold weather, but there were signs pointing to a bad year from about the three years previous. The harvest in 1933 was not very bad, but in 1934, the whole Tohoku District suffered from the worst harvest ever experienced. The following year, crops were better but did not show much sign of improvement. Thus damage by cold weather cannot come all of a sudden. In this sense, as we had about the average harvest last year, I do not imagine that this year's harvest will turn unfavorable. In a bad year, it is common to see mulberry trees damaged first and persimmon and other trees not bearing fruit. But this year persimmon trees are bearing a lot of fruit.

"If anyone neglects his work because of this bad weather, he will not be able to harvest much. As summer is coming late, farmers ought to exert further efforts in attending to their rice crop. In some areas, the wheat production was good and bad in others. This proves how much the efforts exerted by farmers may bring about good harvests. When the demand for foodstuffs is much greater than any other years, farmers must combat this bad weather and make greater efforts to contribute toward Japan's war effort."

ALLIES PATROLLING BERLIN

Military Police of U.S., Britain, Russia to Curb Profiteering

American, British and Soviet occupation officials agreed on Monday to allow the military police of all three armies to circulate freely through all the zones of Berlin in a drive to halt black market activities, states a Stockholm dispatch of July 23, quoting a San Francisco dispatch.

They declared that the patrols of each Allied force should enter the areas under the control of other Powers in pursuit of soldiers of their own nation engaged in illegal trading with the Germans.

Patrols were also authorized to arrest German civilians caught trading with Allied soldiers, and powers of arrest of the German city police were extended to help combat the black market. The occupation authorities agreed that stern measures were necessary to wipe out illegal sales, especially of army issues of food, cigarets and gasoline.

JAPAN HAS AMPLE FOOD

Washington Star Declares Stock Will Last Long Time

The report that the Japanese Government has established a self-sufficiency structure in foodstuffs in preparation for a decisive war in the mainland of Japan is causing serious attention in the United States. In this connection the Washington Star, in its editorial in the issue of July 20, made the following observation, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon on July 22:

"It is a mistake to make a hasty conclusion that the Japanese people will face starvation. Apart from the question of the future, Japan keeps a considerable amount of food in stock in the present stage and she is able to maintain a substantial standard for a long space of time.

"Official figures made public in Japan show that Japan is meeting 87 per cent of the demand for food that had existed before the war. The future of the food problem in Japan depends more on the shortage of agricultural labor power and impediments in transportation capacity than on the productive power in the Japanese mainland."

Chief Priest Passes

Hiroshi Yano, Chief Priest of the Kamowakeigazuchi Shrine, Kyoto, one of the first-class Government shrines, passed away from illness at his Kyoto home on July 7. Under the same date, Mr. Yano was invested with the Fourth Class Order of the Sacred Treasure in recognition of his services during his lifetime, it was announced on July 23.

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JAPANESE FORCES ACTIVE IN BURMA DESPITE RAIN

Soldiers on Front Line Build Fortifications to Stem Enemy's Infiltration

Domei

BURMA FRONT, July 23.—The rainy season is at its height in Burma now. The sound of the beating rain is reveille. The pattering raindrops lull you to sleep. Rain, rain and nothing but rain yet from early morning the sound of regular hammering goes on as the soldiers at this front line base continue construction of their fortification of blocking enemy designs of infiltration.

Yet there is an atmosphere of peace pervading this base as the rain silently falls. Trucks speed by. Passenger cars whizz past. Tinkling their tiny bells, horse wagons, driven by natives, go meandering down the road. The market presents a busy scene as ever with vegetables and fruits heaped up and Burmese and Indians calling out their wares to the soldiers who have come to replenish provisions. "Master, master," they call to the Japanese soldiers and when a little purchase of vegetables has been made they ingratiatingly add a few extra pieces. Slight though it is, it is a token of the good-will existing among the Japanese, Burmese and Indians. Through the misty rain the outlines of a pagoda is visible on the green hilltop and natives offering prayers for another safe day.

But when the rain clears up even for a short spell, the enemy planes start coming with dogged persistence, shattering the quiet. Indiscriminately the enemy machine gun while the anti-aircraft guns bellow are offering prayers for another safe and re-echo through the rain-clouds.

As the shelling is concentrated on the enemy, he disappears into the clouds again. All's well at the base. The gaping mouths of the big guns at the base are turned skywards, ready to bark ferociously at the enemy. The native inhabitant, lay utter trust in the men of the Japanese Army.

Once more the skies become heavily overcast and soon the sound of the rain, drizzling down with the monotony and regularity of a metronome is heard as night falls over this base.

Distributing Mosquito Sticks

Mosquito powder and sticks will be distributed shortly to raid victims staying in the areas laid waste by the air raids at the rate of one bag of powder or one box of the incense sticks per person. Prices will vary according to the kind rationed but will generally be about 70 or 80 sen.

Forming Railway Corps

Orders for the formation of fighting units were issued to the Railway Volunteer Corps under date of July 23, it was announced by the War Ministry the same day.

Classified Ads

Advertisements accepted in the same by POSTCARD should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

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A PAIR of Binoculars, German make, small size, in perfect condition with leather case.
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FURNITURE and other household goods for immediate sale at Kamakura.
Apply Box 167, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HOUSE, semi-foreign, 9 rooms (40 tsubo), with gas, well, bath, etc., suitable either for office, dormitory, or residence. Located in safe country neighborhood at Soshigaya on Odakyu Line.
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IN Karuizawa: Several pairs of riding boots, men's and ladies' shoes and sandles (new and used), ski-shoes, men's clothes and shirts, bedsheets, towels, etc.
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LADIES' silk dresses (medium size), woolen jacket, fur and several pairs of shoes (size: 9½ mon—25). Also cloth for gentlemen's summer suit (gin Polar), and white linen waistcoat (medium size), for immediate sale or in exchange with any foodstuff.
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TYPEWRITER, Remington portable, slightly used.
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UNDERWOOD standard typewriter, used, but in perfect condition. Also one standard typewriter (German make), practically new and in good condition. Both for immediate sale.
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TOKYO, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1945

Japan's Fighting Power

The enemy's landing operations would be rendered extremely difficult if, instead of awaiting the enemy defensively, the Japanese should strike with initiative at the enemy's air bases and solidly maintain command of the air over Japan. So declared Lieutenant General Saburo Endo, Director-General of the Air Arms Board of the Munitions Ministry, in a recent timely statement concerning the crucial development of the war situation in which a battle for the Japanese homeland must be soon expected.

Holding that the fundamental character of modern warfare demands the possession of initiative as an absolute requisite for victory, he accordingly exhorted the Japanese people to direct every ounce of their energy to the production of special attack arms, especially aircraft, as the means by which Japan might secure this necessary power of military initiative.

Although Lieutenant General Endo was speaking primarily to stimulate industrial production, his words also have a distinct bearing on any assessment of the military aspects of Japan's prospects of success in the coming phase of the war. For, although it is true that the enemy's recent advance and his raids upon Japan have been impressive, Lieutenant General Endo's statement clearly holds out the promise of the kind of power which Japan can unleash when the proper time comes. It is corroborated by indications from various other sources.

For instance, War Minister General Korechika Anami, in a recent letter of appreciation to the Kawasaki Aircraft Corporation, stressed the fact that the latest type of fighter produced by that company had proved to be distinctly superior to the much vaunted "Hellcat" and "Corsair" planes of the enemy, and that it has been scoring marked success in the recent interceptive operations. Japanese aircraft have indeed made remarkable forward strides in recent times, and their qualitative superiority has become the source of widespread wonder.

Today the constant development of Japanese fighting technique and fighting power has become such as to strike fear into the heart of the enemy. Robert Patterson, United States Under Secretary of War, declared in an address at Glens Falls, New York, on July 13, "The Japanese heavy guns proved to be more effective than those used last year." He further explained that whereas Japanese planes used to attack American ships by skimming the waves toward their targets, now "they appear suddenly from above the clouds and head straight for whatever warship may be their objective", indicating a marked improvement in fighting technique. "The Japanese forces", he continued, "are using new amphibian tanks, jeeps, and scouting cars which have air cooled engines and enjoy many advantages for operations in Manchoukuo and China." Such a statement is a distinct acknowledgment from enemy quarters of the concern which is being felt over the advance and superiority of Japanese weapons.

This formidable power of Japanese weapons is being concretely demonstrated in the havoc which the Japanese Special Attack planes are continuing to wreak upon the enemy forces to the consternation of the enemy authorities. James Forrestal, United States Secretary of the Navy, is reported recently to have observed that the Japanese apparently counted on "one plane and one ship" but that the casualty figures for the naval support forces alone in the Okinawa campaign so far amounted to 4,721, of which 900 were of those killed, 2,746 of those wounded, and 1,075 of those missing. These figures, he concluded, demonstrated that naval support of land operations was a "costly and serious business" in the face of the Japanese attacks. Admiral Kinkaid, commander of the American Seventh Fleet, is quoted as having grimly observed that the Japanese attacks were an "unpleasant business of mass suicide attacks". These reports indicate the confusion of the American war leaders over the unexpected hitch which has been caused in their plans as the result of the strength of Japan's fighting power. Well may the American authorities be concerned, for according to their announcement of July 12, American casualties have reached 1,049,000, representing an increase of more than 12,000 in one week, of which the naval casualties account for 7,800 and those for the army 4,300.

The increasing deadliness of Japanese fighting power is thus being progressively demonstrated as the fighting front moves closer to Japan. Fearing personnel losses more than anything else, the Americans are regarding the future of the war with marked misgivings. It is because of this fact that the Americans are concentrating on increased air attacks, which have a high propaganda value, now aiming at the medium and small cities of Japan with the double aim of attempting to shake the morale of the Japanese people and of encouraging their own morale at home. Therefore, if the Japanese do not bend before the storm unleashed from the sky but will concentrate on perfecting their preparations for the decisive battle, focussing the national effort particularly upon increasing aircraft production, it can be expected that the enemy will not be able to withstand the fury of the attack which Japan will launch in the final decisive stage of the conflict.

To know the enemy and to know one's own self is the premise of victory. As to knowing the enemy, it should be recognized that his powerful offensive strength has indeed been in evidence since Guadalcanal. The powerful manner in which the enemy forced the development of his operations is something which should not be underestimated. The Japanese were admittedly placed in difficult straits in disadvantageous isolated island operations. But as to knowing one's own self, it should be equally apparent that now in the coming operations the advantages will lie with Japan. Whether the enemy chooses to land on the China mainland or upon Japan Proper, the advantages of shorter supply lines, of closeness to the main bases, and of mobility lie with the Japanese. Added to these is the undoubted strength of Japan's power of attack. The time for which the Japanese have patiently awaited, gritting their teeth, is approaching. The time for unleashing the attack which will bring victory is rapidly coming into sight.

The Japanese people know that despite the outwardly formidable aspect of the American enemy and his quantitative superiority, these cover a multitude of internal weaknesses. They know that they themselves possess an unmatchable fighting power rooted in perfect unity based on the national spirit of sacrificing everything for the defense of their country. This power needs only the proper circumstances for its full expression. These circumstances are now approaching. With the development of superior arms to support their unparalleled fighting spirit, the Japanese will indeed be unconquerable.

This confidence in one's own power is an unfathomable source of fighting strength. If to know the enemy and to know one's self is the key to victory, then the knowledge which the Japanese people possess gives them unquestioned confidence that their fighting power will vindicate their cause in the end.

A Year Ago Today

July 26, 1944

The Imperial Headquarters announced that our Forces engaged in furious fighting with the anti-Axis troops that landed on the northwestern part of Tinian Island on July 23.

* * *

The Chilean Senate met behind locked doors to hear the report by Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez on the tension existing between Argentina and the United States.

U.S.S.R. AND CHINA

Criticisms Directed Against Chungking's Dictatorship

By **RINJIRO HARAKO**

II

Avalin points out the economic factor in the background of the reactionary tendency of the Chungking regime as follows:

"The landlords who form the pillars of the Chungking regime find their interests in their former capitalistic relations in farm villages, while the speculators and parvenus who earn exorbitant profits out of the existing order turn deaf ears to social economical or political reforms and entirely ignore the wartime economic control. As an outcome of this policy, the living conditions of the labor masses in the agricultural villages are steadily becoming worse. The landlords exact the major portion of farm products from their tenants, while money lenders also exact the major portion of products from peasants and handicraft people. As the result of this, as seen in the statistics of the Chungking regime, the area of land under cutivation has decreased greatly and the amount of yieldings has steadily declined. The area of land on which seeds were sown during 1942 showed a reduction of 8,000,000 mou, the amount of yieldings reduced by 200 tan, the number of cattle reduced by 3,000,000 and that of hogs reduced by 4,000,000 compared with the figures for 1937. There is no question that a still greater reduction has been made since. Farmers have been driven out of their lands; lands have been concentrated in the hands of big landlords or money lenders who utilize them not for cultivation but for speculative purposes. According to newspaper reports there have been cases where the entire land in a single county or village was concentrated in the hands of a single person or where the entire land has been purchased by a bank or a firm. The greatest portion of lands thus passed into new hands has not been cultivated. Thus, the responsibility of great famine in Honan and Kwangtung Provinces is due to the agricultural policy of the reactionary elements of the Kuomintang. During the past several years several millions of people starved to death. Who can say that the landlords who decide the agricultural policy of the Chungking regime have no responsibility for the starvation and death of these several million peoples?"

Speculative Purchases Rampant

China is an agricultural country and her agriculture is based on the Asiatic mode of production. Thus it is inevitable that the policy of the Chungking regime should be controlled by the landed class as long as this regime has, as its background, this Asiatic agriculture. This is the interpretation of Avalin. According to his views, the totalitarian tendency of the Chungking regime, as pointed out by the Washington Post, is also traceable to the same factor.

What is the condition of the munitions industries of Chungking which form the basis of its war efforts. True, it is impossible to regard the territory under the control of the Chungking regime as a modern industrial region. However, it is the duty of the Chungking regime to render its efforts as far as possible to assist the development of its backward industries, if it should consider the welfare of the Chinese people. There is no question as to this responsibility on the part of Chungking. But what is the real situation regarding this? Avalin gives an answer to this as follows:

"The Chungking regime has been repeating tirelessly that the military aid given it by the allied nations in the form of weapons and ammunitions has not been sufficient. In reality, the Chungking forces are very poorly equipped; its transportation facilities are highly inadequate; and an extreme dearth is seen in the supply of its manufactures. But why is it that in spite of all this, its machine factories, its railway enterprises, mines and other industrial enterprises are closing up one after another? On the other hand, there are in the cities rising like mushrooms after a rain, enterprise companies, banks, insurance companies and firms for the hoarding of all kinds of merchandise and speculation. As the result of this, a vicious inflation has appeared which has led to the rising of prices as shown by the fact that the price of rice in Chungking rose five times from the spring of 1943 to January, 1944."

According to Avalin's views, the fact that the equipment of the Chungking forces is bad is due, not to the insufficient supply of weapons and other war materials to Chungking by the allied nations, but to the corrupt economic policy of the Chungking regime. As far as its economic conditions are concerned, Chungking cannot be classed among the big nations of the world. It is amusing to note that Ho Ying-chin, War Minister of Chungking in May, 1941, declared that the Chungking forces could not fight without war materials and that the only way left for Chungking was to retreat to the interior region, thereby placing the responsibility of the Chungking forces' defeat to the allied nations.

Policy of Procrastination

Avalin also gives a detailed description of the condition of the Eighth Route Army (Chinese Communist Army) and points out that, although this army is also badly equipped, it has been continuing its resistance against Japan, despite the fact it has been encircled and oppressed by the Chungking forces. After severely attacking Chungking's policy toward Yenan, Avalin states that the only regime that represents real democracy in China is the Yenan regime. Avalin says the reason for the failure of the Chungking-Yenan negotiations for collaboration is because of the fear held by the undemocratic elements in the Kuomintang of the democratic reform of the Chungking regime, thus resulting in their endeavors to obstruct the realization of China's national unification and the solution of all of her problems." Avalin believes that the recall of Lieutenant General Stilwell by his government was due to Chiang Kai-shek's dislike of him because of his demand of the elimination of the Fascistic elements who occupy an important position within the Chungking regime. Avalin then goes on to say: "Although the voice of anger among the Chinese masses has been on the increase, the Chungking regime has nevertheless been pushing military and political policies which are advantageous to its enemy; and the mutual strife between Chungking and Yenan has been growing in intensity."

Pressed by the foregoing circumstances, Chiang Kai-shek was forced to make changes in the positions of the high officials of his regime headed by Ho Ying-chin. On this cabinet reorganization, Avalin says:

"The reconstruction of the Chungking regime will not solve China's political crisis. It did not have as its object the changing in actuality of Chungking's military and political policies; its aim was simply to change the high officials. Not only have some of the new members of the Chungking regime been known for their reactionary conduct but there are several new faces who have a Fascistic tendency."

Avalin then concludes as follows: "It is a matter of extreme urgency that China's war efforts should be unified and constructive and democratic policies be carried out in the present stage of the war situation. The special importance of unifying and concentrating the total strength of the Chinese masses based on democratic politics should be stressed. The opportunist elements of the Chungking regime should abandon the old proverb 'never do anything today that you can put off to tomorrow.' It is impossible to put off to tomorrow the work of changing from reactionary to progressive policies and of realizing China's national unification and rebirth efficaciously."

Dictatorial Screen

Avalin's second article entitled "Whither China?" is a direct continuation and extension of his first article. After stating that reverence for formalism, bureaucracy, corruption and dictatorship are not limited only to the Chungking armies, Avalin points out that the Chungking regime ruled by the Kuomintang "does not even savor of democracy." He then goes on to say:

"Sun Fo, who is the President of the Legislative Yuan, admitted in his speech in the spring of last year that 'the Kuomintang only forms a very small portion of the Chinese people.' Many other leaders of the same party had to confess that the party has been isolated from the masses. On the other hand, the whole power within the area under the Chungking rule is within the Kuomintang's hand. The British newspaper Manchester Guardian carried a reactionary editorial toward the close of last year showing its sympathy toward the Kuomintang. Yet, it had to admit that the Kuomintang has become more and more reactionary in its attitude and policy, so much so that it makes one think of a Fascistic existence. In his speech already referred to, Sun Fo asks why public opinion in the Anglo-American nations criticizes the prevailing condition in China; and he then answers his own question by declaring that because the Anglo-American critics believe that China has been treading the way of Fascism. One aged member of the Kuomintang, who was private secretary to the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, declared with a deep sigh at the meetings of the Democratic Federation and the left wing of the Kuomintang held in November last year: 'We have returned to the days of the past when persecution and murder against the masses stalked; if democracy is not realized for China today, she will be thrown in the abyss of destruction'."

Avalin believes that the Kuomintang which does not represent the will of the total Chinese people and which now monopolizes the Chungking regime should be branded as a Fascistic regime. He also believes that the failure of the Chungking-Yenan negotiations which were resumed in February this year was due to the failure of the Chungking regime to accept the democratic demands presented by Yenan.

He then continues his criticism of the Chungking regime's Fascistic trend as follows:

"The champions of China's reactionary current have continued to adopt the stratagem and policies for the Chungking regime in 1945 as they did in 1944. This is clear from the fact that they refused to accept the proposals of the Chinese Communist Party. This is also shown by the countermeasures or rather bargainings presented by the leaders of the Kuomintang in the form of a reply to the democratic program for the realization of national unification. After rejecting such demands as the plan for the establishment of a unified democratic government, granting of political rights to the masses and the abolition of dictatorship by the Kuomintang, these leaders proposed that the representatives of the Chinese Communist Party and other political factions participate in the Administrative Council which is attached to the Chungking Executive Yuan. But the Administrative Council does not possess any real power which is held by other organs. The Administrative Council is only a standing screen or a decoration. Behind it lies the Kuomintang which carries on dictatorship independently of the council. The democratic parties of China have flatly rejected the proposal for their playing the role of a screen in order to maintain a system of an undemocratic dictatorship."

Chungking Desires No Unification

"The various democratic parties in China perceive that the statement issued by the Chungking regime that it would convene a National Assembly in next November is a very poor strategy. This assembly is to create a constitutional government to which the Kuomintang is to transfer its political power. But everybody knows what kind of a National Assembly it will be since it will be convened under a condition in which the masses are deprived of their political rights and liberty and no democratic parties can enjoy their legal existence or any right to carry on their activities and when the dictatorship of the Kuomintang exists, when vast territories are under Japanese occupation, and when these democratic parties are unable to send their representatives to such an assembly. It goes without saying that a national assembly convened under such conditions will not be an organ representing the Chinese people and reflecting their will."

Avalin believes that even though Chiang Kai-shek may attempt to laud the victory of democracy and the leaders of the Chungking regime should stress the necessity of national unfication, this will prove absolutely futile, since what the Chungking regime desires and seeks to maintain persistently is its dictatorial control based on landed interests, speculators and unscrupulous merchants who form the background of that regime. Consequently, the Chungking regime does not desire national unification nor collaboration with Yenan because it seeks to retain its dictatorial power. He says that what the Chungking regime really desires is vast profit by means of war. His conclusion may be summarized as follows:

"There is no doubt that the reactionary elements in China are directing their whole energy towards preventing China's escape from the existing political deadlock which they themselves created. Public opinion in the other countries having a deep concern with China's military and political affairs will not lose the hope to see China establish a democratic government, strengthen her national unfication and expand her war efforts, in spite of the endeavors of the Chinese reactionaries and their untoward indications. It is not clear whether such a hope will ever be realized. But what is clear is that, unless urgent measures are adopted in order to democratize Chinese politics and realize her national unification, China could never occupy the position which she should rightly occupy in the camp of the democratic nations."

(To Be Concluded)

DISPUTES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Sea Outlets Become Centers of International Competition

(By A DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT)

No sooner had the Lebanon dispute come to a close due to the retreat made by France than a dark cloud began to gather over the Dardanelles and the Straits of Bosphorus as a result of the Soviet demands to Turkey. While Turkey was reported to be consulting the United States and Britain regarding the Soviet demands, the situation over Tangiers, the gateway to the western Mediterranean, became extremely strained.

The so-called "Straits question", concerning passage through and possession of the Dardanelles and the Straits of Bosphorus, has been a center of modern diplomatic history. A temporary settlement was reached, however, as a result of the Montreaux Agreement, concluded in 1936, by which free passage in normal times and the maintenance of Turkish sovereignty were guaranteed. The Soviet Union, feeling that its southward outlet could be completely blocked by Turkey during the current world war, has been desiring naturally to have a decisive voice over the Straits. The Soviet Union, some time ago, notified Turkey of its desire to abrogate the treaty of amity with Turkey. Thus, the recent report that the Soviet Union has been pressing Turkey for the return of Kars and Ardahan, both of which she had conceded to Turkey in 1921, and a revision of the Montreaux Agreement may be true. Turkey is reported to have told the Soviet Union that she would give a reply after consultation with the British and American Governments, declaring that the question concerns not only Turkey but also the United States and Britain.

Strife Over Tangiers

Tangiers also has been a center of international disputes since the close of the last century. It was controlled jointly by Britain, France, Italy and Spain, as a neutral demilitarized district, through the international agreements of 1906, 1923 and 1928. During the current world war, just before the capitulation of France, the international control of Tangiers was taken over by Spain with the support of Germany and Italy. Through the Anglo-Spanish agreement of February, 1941, Spain succeeded in making Britain admit its special interests on the condition that no fortifications should be constructed therein. However, this was only a by-product of the British-German War. With the ending of the European War, Britain, France and the United States desired to take back Tangiers from Spain and they were to hold a conference for this purpose at Paris on July 3. The proposed conference, however, was suspended because of the Soviet demand for participation therein. Then it was disclosed that Britain, the United States and France had already held a preliminary conference at London prior to the proposed Paris parley.

The Straits, the Near East and Tangiers form the three outlets of the Mediterranean Sea. It is most significant that each of these three outlets has proved to be a zone of international disputes and complications. This means that the opposition among Britain, the United States, France and the Soviet Union in various parts of the world has been manifested and that these three outlets of the Mediterranean Sea have also become the objects of competition among these four big nations, as in the case of other international disputes elsewhere.

Disputes Ruled by Powers

There are several noteworthy common characteristics in these three disputes. They are the Soviet offensive, the decline of the power of France, Britain's vigorous policies and America's policy of intervention. But there is another point of great significance. It is the fact that the very parties forming the areas affected by such disputes have had no voice whatever and all matters pertaining to such disputes are invariably to be decided by the will of these four big nations. True, both Lebanon and Syria demonstrated their will to a certain extent, but the fate of Levant is to be sealed either by Britain and France or by a three-Power conference. Turkey also seems to have resigned itself to the idea that its fate is to be determined by the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. In the case of Tangiers, Spain, which is most concerned over the dispute, has been completely ignored. The wondrous thing is that Britain has been interfering in the affairs of such independent nations as Syria and Lebanon while the United States, which is no signatory of the Montreaux Agreement or of the Paris Agreement, is attempting to determine the fate of the parties concerned.

The San Francisco Conference stressed the "equal rights of big and smaller nations," while President Harry Truman stated in his opening address at the conference: "Nations, like men, may express their own opinions and find their common viewpoints. This is the essence of Democracy. The future peace of the world will be thus secured." We wonder if by the "equal rights of big and smaller nations" is meant the ignoring of the parties concerned if they be smaller nations or if Democracy means the effacing of the will of smaller nations. Peace secured thus will be a peace of the big nations but spell no freedom for the smaller nations. The lesson in the problems of Levant, Turkey and Tangiers seems to teach us that Democracy means the effacing of the will of smaller nations.

Mathemagicians

Maybe figures can't lie, but liars can certainly figure and that's why statistics can be made to "prove" almost anything. Consider a group of 10 girls: nine of them virgins, one pregnant.

On the "average," each of the nine virgins is 10 per cent pregnant, while the girl who's about to have the baby is 90 per cent a virgin.

Apt Definition

Flatterer: One who says things to your face that he wouldn't say behind your back.

MANCHOUKUO'S CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Rapid Development Made Since Founding of State

(By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Various industries in Manchoukuo have made a remarkable development following the establishment of the nation.

In its chemical field there was almost nothing to speak about before her national founding except for the oil industry and the household preparation of agricultural products. There was a Mond gas plant and an oil manufacturing plant in Fushun and a coal tar plant for the by-products of the iron manufacturing in Anshan. However, the Mond gas plant was regarded as part of the electricity generating industry; the oil factory had not yet outgrown its experimental stage; and the coal tar plant was considered as part of the iron manufacturing industry instead of being an independent chemical industry. There was the Yamato Dye Company at Dairen and gas plants in various parts of the country which were under the management of the South Manchuria Gas Company but business was so poor that those in Changchun and Antung were practically closed up just before the Manchurian Incident.

However, this industrial condition underwent a rapid change with the founding of Manchoukuo as the turning point. Investigation and development of resources for the chemical industry were carried on steadily and experts were convinced that some day Manchoukuo would surpass Japan in the field of the chemical industry as it was blessed with abundant resources, which it could utilize in the synthetic field with the maximum result.

But the rapid development of its chemical industry was somewhat hindered as a result of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Today, Manchoukuo enjoys a self-sufficient supply of some of the basic chemical products, but it must still depend upon Japan for the supply of some of the highgrade chemicals. Manchoukuo must direct its attention to the increased production of the latter chemical products.

There are three classes of chemical products in Manchoukuo: 1. Those in which it enjoys a self-sufficient supply and part of which are being sent to Japan to aid the war cause; 2. Those whose production is just sufficient to meet the domestic demands; and 3. Those whose supply is not yet sufficient to meet the domestic demands and therefore must be developed speedily.

Developed Chemical Industries

Those chemical manufactures that come under this head are being supplied to Japan not because of its excessive production, but because the demands for them in Japan are much greater than those in Manchoukuo.

a. Coal by-products disposal industries. Under this head are the coke manufacturing industry to be used in the manufacture of iron at Anshan and Penchihu and the coal-tar industry which is affected with oil manufacturing or ore manufacturing by such companies as the Fushun Colliery and Electric Chemical Industry Company and the Manchoukuo Gas Company. These enterprises are located in the places where iron or coal is produced abundantly and in view of their vast future possibilities, these industries will probably form the foundation of Manchoukuo's chemical industries.

The manufactures of these enterprises lead the list of those which are being supplied to Japan. Hitherto, great quantities were sent in intermediary forms but since the establishment last year of the new firm of the South Manchoukuo Chemical Industrial Company, which embodies the manufacturing of such finished chemicals as pitch cokes for manufacturing electric poles as well as carbolic acid as raw material for explsives is being planned.

In the first part of last year another chemical industrial company named the Continental Chemical Industrial Company affiliated with the Mitsui Interests was established with its headquarters at Penchihu. This company like the former is aiming to produce about the same amount of output as the other company. As these companies are the leading chemical companies with their headquarters in Japan, it is anticipated that they will make a remarkable future development by utilizing the rich resources in Manchoukuo.

b. Formerly, demands for sulphate of ammonia in Manchoukuo have been met by the leading chemical companies of the country headed by the Fushun Colliery Chemical Industrial Manufactory. It was in 1933 that the Manchoukuo Chemical Industrial Company was established at Dairen to manufacture chemical fertilizers on a full time basis. This company employs the Wood method of manufacture and its products are supplied to Kwangtung Province, Japan, Chosen, Taiwan and North China. The company is also manufacturing ammonium nitrate as material for explosives.

c. Oil shale industry. This is one by which Manchoukuo made a great contribution to the Japanese Navy up to the present. Behind the invincible power of the Imperial Fleet lies the Fushun oil industry. Oil shale produced in the open cut mines of Fushun is turned into heavy oil and gasoline. The industry is the result of the 20 years' endeavor of the South Manchuria Railway Company.

d. The light metal industry. Aircraft which is the main weapon in modern warfare is unthinkable apart from aluminium and magnesium. Japan, used to import aluminium from the Southern Regions for her aircraft industry, but now Manchoukuo's supply of aluminium, which is manufactured from its abundant supply of oil shale, is making a vast contribution to Japan's war industry.

Magnesium deposits in Manchoukuo are said to be limitless. It is manufactured from magnesite and lye which is a by-product of salt manufacturing. In view of the fact that Manchoukuo also surpasses Japan in the production of salt, it is clear that Manchoukuo's magnesium industry like her aluminium industry has an important bearing in the prosecution of the current war.

The principal aluminium producing company in Manchoukuo is the Manchoukuo Light Metal Manufacturing Company with its main plant at Fushun. The company is constructing its new powerful plant which is to utilise the powerful supply of electricity of the Yalu River. This plant will be brought to completion in the near future.

e. Agricultural chemical industry. This industry utilizes the farm products of Manchoukuo as raw materials. The representative companies of this industry are two, namely, the Manchoukuo Soya Beans Chemical Industrial Company and the Manchoukuo Agricultural Chemical Industrial Company. The former extracts soya bean oil from soya beans for food and other purposes, while bean cakes are used in the manufacturing of artificial fiber and caisen glue which is used as an effective adhesive for the manufacturing of aircraft. The latter company is manufacturing seasoning and soya sauce.

f. Another important industry of Manchoukuo is the paint industry. Before the founding of Manchoukuo, there was only a single paint manufacturing company but now there are many. Their products more than meet the domestic demands and their surplus is exported to North China to the amount of several million yen per year.

Self-Sufficient Industries

Despite difficulty in transportation and the scarcity of various raw materials, Manchoukuo has succeeded in developing some of her industries to a self-sufficiency level. These industries enjoy self-sufficiency but are not yet in a position to make any export.

g. Soda industry. This industry has a very promising future since it can make use of the abundant supply of its chief raw material, namely, salt, as the country is a great salt-producing nation. The principal firm is the Hoten Soda Company with its head office at Mukden. Chlorine produced from salt is sent to the S.M.R. Lubrication Oil Plant to be turned into lubricating oil as well as to the Agricultural Chemical Industrial Company's plant to be used for making seasoning. Chlorine is used in the manufacturing of aluminium chloride which is an important material in the making of aircraft lubrication oil, while caustic soda produced side by side with chlorine is extensively used as a basic raw material in the various chemical industries. The company's Dairen plant is producing soda ash from salt. It is noteworthy that whereas soda ash formerly used to be an important raw material for food production, it is now regarded as an indispensable material for the manufacturing of aluminium and iron. Soda ash is also exported to Chosen and North China in a considerable amount.

h. Acid industry. This industry which supplies the basic material for the manufacturing of such chemicals as hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, and sulphuric acid is capable of meeting the domestic demands of Manchoukuo. It is a matter of great satisfaction that nitric acid, which is a principal element of explosives is enjoying a self-sufficient supply.

i. Ceramic industry. The scarcity of cement has been felt most acutely among the various building materials but this is inevitable since it is extensively used for defense purposes. There are nine cement producing companies having 14 plants and are supplying their product not only for war purposes but also for the construction of gigantic dams on the Yalu and other rivers. There are two leading glass manufacturing firms one at Dairen and the other at Mukden, and they are capable of meeting the entire domestic demand.

j. Explosives industry. This industry which supplies the explosives which are indispensable for the operation of iron and coal mines as well as for defense purposes is carried on by the South Manchuria Explosives Industrial Company at Dairen. The company supplies about 70 per cent of the more important explosives. The company is not at present producing dynamites and similar explosives and Manchoukuo depends on Japan for their supply, but she will come to enjoy self-sufficiency before long.